DLYMPIC THEATRE-Hiccory Dictory Dock, Mailnées at 1% o'clock. Wednesdays and Saturdays NIBLO'S GARDEN-Sinbad the Sallor. WOOD'S MUSEUM-Wandering Jew. Matince Satur-

day. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave Enoch Arden. Mattnee Saturday. BROOKLYN SKATING BINK, Clermont av. Desi Myette.—Summer Evening Concerts.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist. Mailnee Saturday.
BOWERY THEATRE-Jonathan Bradford, The String of Pearls, and Ple Woman of Bell Yard.

The Sun. Sun.

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ents a month, by addressing a note, with their sul Our Race with the Oxford Men.

To-day the international four-oar crew of Harvard leave for England in the steamer City of Paris.

We wish them a hearty God-speed on their have imposed upon themselves to sustain the reputation of American amateur oarsman ship in a contest against the best of English non-professional rowers. Every American should give them his most cordial good wishes, for the coming race is not only of interest to boating men and amateurs of ath letic sports, but, as an international contest, a trial of American skill and muscle against representative men of a country whose con stant boast is her superiority over all others in the physical strength of her sons, and in their proficiency in all the branches of athfeties, it touches to some extent the honor of the whole country.

Too much credit cannot be given to the manly young gentlemen of Harvard for the part they have played in bringing about a friendly meeting between the picked crews of the champion American and English Univer sities. The Harvard students have for a year past been endeavoring to arrange the terms of a race with the Oxford men. After the brilliant victory of Harvard over Yale in July last, a proposition was sent to the Oxford Boat Club to row an eight oar race in English waters, each boat to carry a coxswain or not, as they might see fit. The Englishmen refused to row unless the Ameri tans would agree to carry a coxswain, there by virtually admitting that they could not row an eight-oared boat a given distance as fast as we could ; that is, each crew rowing in its own style and manner, the Americans steering the boat by a gearing worked by the feet of the bow oarsman, and the Englishmen carrying a coxswain to steer from a seat in the stern.

The shrewd Don who probably managed the correspondence on the part of Oxford got the better of the frank, straightforward Captain of the Harvard Boat Club, although the tormer had absolutely no strong argument in support of his position. His plea was that the contest should be one to test the superiority of the men, and not of the styles, he admitting that the American mode of steering might do for our broad waters, but could not answer on the crooked rivers of England. Thus by his own showing we would have been at a disadvantage on English rivers generally; and if the proposed course on Lake Windermere or the Ouse was too " broad" and straight to make the services of their coxswain seem absolutely necessary. why did not the Oxford men offer to row the Harvard crew on the crooked course from Putney to Mortlake, each boat to go as it pleased, when the Englishmen could have enjoyed all the advantages of their coxswain,

the bow? The Americans were about to concede the point to the Englishmen, and to agree to carry a coxswain, when one member of the proposed eight of Harvard found it impossible to leave his home; and the project of an international race was for the time abandoned

and left us the disadvantage of steering from

Last April the Harvard Club, wishing to test the "merits of its men," rather than of its style, and having among its members four as fine oarsmen as it could reasonably expect to get together in the future, pluckily sent out a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge to row either or both of them a four-oar race on their own course, from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames, and to carry a coxswain. This was bearding the lion in his den-offering to row the English champions on their own river Thames, over a course every foot of which is well known to them, and to carry a man in the stern to steer-in a word, giv ing the Englishmen every advantage they could desire. The manly challenge was of course immediately accepted by Oxford;

Cambridge tamely backed down. Now, what are the chances of success for the gallant four who start to-day on their long journey to meet their formidable antagonists? We know that our men are a crew of rare power and endurance, and that they are accomplished oarsmen in the very best American style. We are equally certain that | ton mills will forthwith begin to turn out the Oxford four are a magnificent set of fellows, experts trained by the highest English skill, and picked out from fully ten times the number of rowing men that Harvard could weigh ours considerably, who, in their turn, have the advantage in average age. There will be little or no difference in boats, though the American craft may be a few pounds the

back considerably in their training and row- thin lips are as much the signs of an inferior CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 18th and ling practice, while the Oxford crew will be race as kinky hair and thick lips; nothing of quietly working away on the Isis. The ex- | the painful quantity of whipping, shooting, tent of this disadvantage cannot be predicted and roasting alive which the Southerners until its influence on the men is ascertained | will be obliged to undertake in a similar on their arrival on the other side; but the | philanthropic work of domestication to that crew cannot but lose considerably by sea- which they have performed for the Africans. sickness and the loss of a fortnight's practice. Certainly, all the chances are, by force of underrating their formidable antagonists, are be able to hold their own with the champions of the English Universities.

The Harvard men only desire a fair race, and will cheerfully acknowledge a defeat in a downright fair puffl.

Will they be allowed a fair race? gentlemanly portion of the English boating | the first to nominate Anson Burlingame men, they may, of course, expect the most | for President in 1876. We would go for him honorable treatment. But the English public is unfortunately composed chiefly of very different material; and the low betting men, the sports and the roughs of England, of whom there will be thousands on and about the course on the day of the race, are the most brutal low-minded class that can be found anywhere. Very great sums will be staked on the race, largely by men of the class last mentioned, and probably at heavy experienced men here who say that the Haryard heat will not be allowed to win

England is the Englishmen, not the aristocratic few who try to represent the country. And it will be with the common Englishman that our men will have to deal. as well as with the gentlemen of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the London Rowing Club.

England is forever boasting of her love of fair play. It is hard for her to show it in her dealings with America. We remember the cutting of the ropes at the great HEENAN-SAY-ERS prize fight when the American champion had fairly won the battle; and we greatly fourney, and success in the arduous task they fear some foul play in the coming struggle should the American boat be leading in any part of the race, or only a length or so be

How easy for a score or a hundred wher ries and tubs and barges, controlled by ad verse betting men, to get in the way, and even to quietly drop straw or other light rubbish in the path of the American boat at her approach. Or one of the dozen steamers which will follow the race may forge ahead of the others, and, running up close to our boat, hold her back by the suction of the paddles. Nothing would be easier than this ast ruse, and it would defeat the American oat, while the fraud would be only apparent o the experienced few.

The complaint has often been made in the Oxford and Cambridge University races of the steamers running so close to the boats as to impede them with the suction of the wheels, and even to give them the wash of the swells, thus making it almost impossible for the boat which happened to be a length or so in the rear to gain on her antagonist Nothing of this sort must happen in the international race.

The men who will control the affair mus keep in mind that England's honor is at stake, and must be kept above suspicion. We under stand that on days of great races the course of the Thames is, by order of Parliament, entirely under the control of the London police Let them, if necessary, stretch a rope acros the river at each end of the course, and sta tion a guard to prevent any description of craft from coming on the course during the time the race will be in progress, and order everything off the track before the boats start. The steamers that follow can then easily be kept at such a distance as not to affect in any degree the boats in the race.

If this is done (and there is no reason why it cannot and should not be), and our men are given a fair chance, and are then beaten, we will be the first to bow in deference to the winning crew, and to acknowledge England's superiority at the oar; but if our gallant men, who have so many disadvantages to contend against, are defrauded out of a victory, it will be a warning to our people never to contend against Britons in a friendly contest; and we shall all be justified in regarding with contempt England's boast of a love

The Presidential Field-Burlingame.

On Tuesday next, the 13th inst., a remarkable convocation will be held in Memphis. Tennessee. The representatives of all the Southern States will then and there deliberate on the introduction of Chinese labor into the South. An eloquent call has been published in the Southern papers setting forth the immediate and imperative necessity for ' ready and reliable " laborers on the plantations to save them from desolation, and suggesting Chinese immigration as the solution of the problem. Capt. CESARE MORENO, the distinguished Asiatic traveller, will possibly receive a special invitation to attend the Convention; and we may therefore look for some practical business.

Should the proper steps be taken, we have no doubt that next year will see ship loads of Chinese arriving at every Southern port, and endless columns of the same people moving from the Pacific coast, and debouching from the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad across the green plains of the Mississippi Valley. The South will have peace and plenty at last. The cotton fields of Georgia and Alabama, with Celestial laborers in coni cal hats and flowery gowns among the stalks, will resemble the sunny pictures on tea chests and caddies; while the rice swamps of the Carolinas will furnish interesting liv ing illustrations of the Chinese Modes o Irrigation so dear to boyhood's memory in the cuts of Peter Parley's Geography. Mr. GREELEY's long-cherished dream of growing tea on our Southern hillsides will doubtless b realized without delay, and the Augusta cot-

silks instead of jeans. But we see in this populating of the South with Chinamen a political move of deep significance. We say nothing, for the present, put into boats. The English crew will out of the new difficulties it will add to the civil rights and suffrage questions; nothing of the fresh labors to be imposed on the Freedmen's Bureau and Christian Commission in civilizing and converting these followers of Buddha and Confucius; nothing of the im-

We regard it as a formidable, possibly resistless movement on the Presicircumstances, entirely on the side of Oxford. dency of the United States by His Yet our men are full of hope, and are deter. Excellency the Hon. Anson BURLINmined to win if they can. They know their GAME, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister own powers, and, while not in the slightest | Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Government of China. The control of some of the filled with modest confidence that they will | new States and Territories of the Pacific. coast is already within easy grasp of the Chinese, should they but reach forth and take it. The South will be even more completely theirs by the time Mandarin Bur-LINGAME completes his tour of the Courts of Europe. The North is already BURLIN-From their Oxford antagonists, and the GAME's! We hereby make our claim to be in 1872, but we are already partially committed to SCHUYLER COLFAX and JOHN T. HOFFMAN as candidates for that year.

What a glorious picture opens to the prophetic mind! A mandarin of the highest possible number of buttons in the Presidential chair, with perhaps the learned and venerable Sun-Tajen and Chin-Tajen, only next inferior in buttons, for Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy respectively odds on Oxford; and there are not a few | China, if not Asia, will then be annexed, and the Hon. Horace Greeney will go to England as Minister, with a chest of Ameri can-grown tea in each pocket of his old white overcoat! The vision cheers, if not ine brintes.

A Sad Speech by William Cullen Bry-

ant. One of the saddest and most touching speeches that we ever read is that of the venerable poet WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT at the late commencement of Williams College. Being called upon to speak at the annual dinner, he said :

"It has occurred to me, since I, in the decline of ife, came to visit once more this scat of learning in which our youth are trained to succeed us on the store of the world, that I am in the situation of on who, standing on a spot desolate with winter and im with twilight, should be permitted by a sort of iracle to look upon a neighboring region glorious ith the bloom of spring and bright with the bead morning. On the side where I stand are herbles felds and leafless woods, pools sneeted with ice, rozen soil, and the shadows of approaching night On the side to which I look are emerald meadows, fields of springing wheat, orchards in bloom, transs too late for any further hopeful tillage, and if the obstructed by the ice-bound sods. On the side t which I look I see the tokens of judicious cultiva tion and careful tendance, recompensed by a free and promising growth. I rejoice at the kindly care hus bestowed, and my hope and prayer is that unde such auspices all the promise which meets my eyes may be amply fulfilled, and that from these luxuriant elds a harvest may be gathered richer and more bundant than has ever yet been stored in the gra

These words are full of poetry, but it seems like the poetry of despair. The apparent contrast between age and youth was never more forcibly presented. Were this the utterance of a less sincere man than Mr. BRYANT, we should think that somewhat of truth was intentionally sacrificed for the sake of strengthening this contrast, so much that is beautiful and attractive seems omitted from his picture of old age.

All that gives promise of happiness earlier life was eloquently pictured to the youth of whom he spoke in Mr. BRYANT's words. But the sombre colors in which he drew the surroundings of age, and the hope lessness with which he spoke of further profitable work in advanced years, seem very sad. We are sure that his own life and labors show how truly the carnest efforts of a cease to be capable of yielding a fruitful harvest, even in this world.

In the old age of their brother alumnus, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the students of Williams College have the brightest example of what to make their own. Sad as his words are, we cannot but believe that such a life as his bears with it a satisfaction that it is given to few to know.

Unmerited Censure of Judge Barnard. Much of the censure which is lavished upon Judge George G. BARNARD is the resalt of sheer ignorance on the part of those by whom it is bestowed. Take, for example, the censure of the Judge by a Brooklyn paper for the removal of the CAULDWELL libel case from Kings county to this city. It became the imperative duty of Judge BARNARD, under the statute law of this State, to make this removal. The first section of an act

passed April 7, 1852, provides as follows : assed April 7, 1852, provides as follows:

"In all cases where a libel has been, or may here for be, published in any paper in this State gainst any person residing therein, the accused shall e indicted, and the trial thereof shall be had indicted, and the trial thereof shall be had indicted the county where the said paper was or may acreafter be published, or in any county where the party libelled shall reside; but the detendant may in all cases claim the right, by motion to the Suprem Court in the district where he resides, to be trie in the county where the libel was or may hereafte be printed, on executing a bond to the complainant in the penal sum of not less than two hundred an fitty, nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Court, conditioned, in case the defodant be convicted, for the payment of all the conplainant's reasonable and necessary traveling e

Mr. CAULDWELL is the editor of the Sunlay Mercury, published in the city of New-York. He is indicted in Kings county for having libelled some citizens of Brooklyn. It will be seen by reference to the statute which we have quoted above, that Mr. CALLDWELL had an undoubted right, on complying with the terms imposed by the law-that is, filing the required bond-to have his case removed to New York for trial. It was the bounden duty of the Supreme Court, on application, and on compliance with these terms, by the defendant, to order the removal. Judge BARNARD simply per formed a plain act of duty, imposed upon him by the Legislature. Shall a Judge be abused

for doing his duty? We have investigated other cases in which the same Judge has been censured; and on getting at the true state of the facts and the law, we have found the censure just as baseless as in this.

Yesterday we printed the law of 1867 for the protection of working girls in this city. It was undoubtedly intended to apply to both masculine and feminine employers, but through a of a long sea voyage, which must put them at having to prove that straight hair and Courts, but the decisions were against them. As strict construction the latter escape. The Work-

the law stands, an unjust male employer is liable to arrest or imprisonment but employing milliners, dressmakers, and other feminine capitalists, can feather their nests at the expense of their working girls without fear of molestation. The next Legislature should certainly remedy

this evil. The World of yesterday has an account of the Harvard oarsmen now here on their way to London, in which, among other singular blunders, it asserts that on two occasions they "beat" Mr. GRORGE LAW. The World has evidently been imposed upon. We can assure it that these brave Boston boys are gentlemen of independent means, entirely incapable of " beating" Mr. Law or any other moneyed man. They never beat anybody except their opponents is fair and legitimate rowing matches.

At last New York is to have a new Post Office. The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with the city for a change of site found their efforts unavailing, and so informed Mr. Bourwell, On the 6th inst, the Secretary wrote to Mr. A. T. STRWART, as Secretary of the Commission: " I have this day directed Mr. MULLETT to proceed with the preparations necessary for the erection of the Post Office building in the city of Nev York, upon the original site. I regret that you Commission were unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the authorities of the city of New York : but I believe that you and the gentlemen associated with you have done all in you power to bring the matter to a satisfactory con clusion." From this it would appear that a further delay will take place in giving the people of this metropolis what they have so long needed nd so imperatively demanded, a commodious and accessible Post Office.

Judge PIERREPONT did the right thing yesterday in having the imprisoned subordinate Cuban officers taken before Commissioner Berrs and discharged on bail. These men were arrest ed before the sailing of the late expedition. The were imprisoned on the mere suspicion of a sus picion. The bench warrant was granted on a charge of a supposed intention to violate the neutrality laws. The men bave suffered an unjust imprisonment in a dangeon that is a disgracto civilization, and we congratulate them on their escape from the misrule of Warden Trace

An expedition is now on its way to Green. land, comprising the Arctic explorer Dr. I. I HAYES, Mr. BRADFORD the artist, and Messrs DUNMORE and CRICHERSON, photographers. Dr HAYES intended to depart this season or another expedition to the North Pole, but findin that the other gentlemen were going in the same direction, though not quite so far, he abandoned his intention, and has joined them for a "voyage of relaxation," as he terms it, of which he is t assume the direction. The party will make landings on various parts of the southern coast of Greenland, and explore the country for remains of the old Norwegian settlements of the pre-Columbian period; and the artists hope to be abl to bring back many sketches and photographic views of the round towers and other objects of archæological and antiquarian interest which the hardy Vikings left as monuments of their enterprise. The expedition will go as far as Uperna vik, Dr. Haves's starting place in 1860, where he proposes to make arrangements for his North Pole campaign of next year. The party will re turn in October, and the results of their trip wil appear in an illustrated volume of travel, to be published by Messrs. FIELDS & OSGOOD, of Boston

The World has thrown into the shade its elothes-line telegrams giving the township result of the Pennsylvania election last fall On Thursday it received from Havana and print Porto Rico published in The Sen of May 17 Why this red tape in the office of the sham newspaper? Why not have copied THE SUS's secount on May 18, instead of waiting until July 8? Has Mr. MARBLE made a standing rule that the World shall receive its copy of The Sux via Jamaica and Havana, or have his subordinates forgetten that The Sex shines for all, pric two cents?

In cases where public officials or private persons, by carelessness or ignorance en good man, in old age as in youth, never the life or property of others, it is sometimes difficult to determine where the blame rightfully be longs. Juries often experience this difficulty, specially when damage to property or loss of fe is caused by boiler explosions or railway ac cidents. In such instances they too frequently harge Providence with the responsibility, as their criticis of a visitation of Providence, an unforeseen ccident, or nobody to blame, will show. Now we do not believe that Providence ever exploded a steam boiler or caused a railway accident except as a punishment for neglect, carelessness, or ignorance, either of which is equally criminal in hose who undertake to manage either boilers or railroads. We saw yesterday morning in the Ninth avenue, near Nineteenth street, where the West Side Elevated Railway Company are placing the girders on the upright posts for their road, a portable steam engine employed in that work. The boiler was supplied with what was no doub intended to be a safety valve; the lever of this valve, instead of being furnished with the usual and proper weight or spring, as required by law, had instead two heavy iron collars such as are used on three-inch shafting, and also two heavy hammers. This is an unsafe and reckless manne of weighting safety valves; it is strongly con demned by engineers and ferbidden by laws made for the regulation of steam boilers. It is also considered necessary to supply steam boilers with pressure gauges, which will indicate the pressure even though the safety valve may be out of order. The boiler in question had evidently been once supplied with such a gauge, but yesterday it had nothing of the sort. We protest against such reckless management of a steam boiler in our public streets. If this boiler should explode under this management, who will be to blame? The West Side Elevated Railway Company? the boiler inspector of this city? or, Prov dence? We should not care to own a house adjoining the underground engines and boilers of thi company, if this is a fair specimen of the manner in which they propose to manage their boilers.

What the Great Democratic Journal of the West Thinks of The San. From the Louiscide Courier-Journal, July 7. The New York Sun, as a piece of workman-

ship merely, is delightful. There is not in the range of journalism a newspa per which shows more skill in its design. Ther hardly another which shows so much neatness in its

In typography, in arrangement, and in culture it is thoroughly artistic. It contrives every day to em body in a brief compass the entire news of the day and in a manner which is perfectly fresh and

The topics chosen for discussion are invariably current, and, for the most part, hit off nimbty. The paragraphs, which are abundant, are select and The reports are racy. The correspondence is

little revision. It is within itself "an abstract and Those who wish to protect their buildings from ghtning will be greatly interested in a letter upon from persons thoroughly informed upon the third page of to-day's SUN.

ors in the country. Matter taken from it ne ds

MR. BLAIR AT LONG BRANCH

A POLITICIAN'S INSULT TO THE OFFI-CERS OF THE ARMY.

The Gulf Officers' Banquet in the Stetson House Apotheosis of Rebel General Officers The Indignation of the Officers of the Union-Chance for a Duel.

Long Branes, July 9 .- As the banquet of th Army of the Guif did not terminate until very late last evening, I had no time to communicate at length the particulars of an episode which has the absorbing topic of conversation here to-day. I allude to the conduct and speech of Frank P. Blair Jr., last night.

The General made his appearance, as I am in formed, at the Stetson House shortly after 7 o'clock P. M. The Army of the Gulf were then in session in the parlor of the hotel, their deliberations being altnessed by a great number of ladies. While the Committee on Elections were making their report, the proprietor of the hotel ushered the distinguished Missourian into the parlor, and seated him beside Gen. Sheridan. His reception was warm and cordial, some gentlemen going so far as to interrupt the order of business by calling upon him for a speech. After he had taken his seat, his movements disclose t the sad truth that he was intoxicated. The Genera (Blair) had not been loog in the room before the meeting adjourned. The interval clapsing between the adjournment and the beginning of the banquet was employed by Mr. Blair in conversing with his friends in the corridors. When not sitting, he re-clined against a counter, a post, or any other support

near where he chanced to stand. The banquet, although announced to take place a 8 P. M., was, owing to some misunderstanding, de-layed until near 10 P. M. At that hour the entire erty, preceded by Admiral Farragut, Lieutenan General Sheridan, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., entered the dining room. The Admiral sat in the middle nd to his right was Gen, Sheridan. Next to Sheri soothing the achings of sharp appetites, we knew hour for toasting, speechmaking, and wining has arrived. Admiral Farragut arose and began the ca of sentiments. After "The Army and Navy" ha been toasted, and "Little Phil" had made his little speech, there were cries of "Blair! Blair! Frank

A VICE-PRESIDENT POSTURING

All eyes of course were turned to the would have been per-chance Vice-President. They saw him sitting about three feet behind the table in ree and easy position, his feet resting upon a chipuffing away furiously at a cigar. Around him were the Stetsons, Sheridan Shook, and three or four

FRANK THOUGHT HIMSELP IN A CAUCUS. Not many seconds clapsed after the calls for M ervously, and staggered for something to support

After standing as if absorbed in dec angue. He said that not one word had been spoker bout those who were once and are our brother He would say one word for the people who had been our enemies. He knew that when he spoke of them before soldiers, he spoke to a magnanimou ontended, those whom we aspersed as rebels a n iltors, and over whom we had triumphed, were traitors, and over whom we had triumphed, were a creat and generous people, and well worthy of our best steel. Turning to Admiral Farragut, who pointely bowed acquiescence, Gen. Blair continued: "We have heard the praises of Parragut, Sheridan, and others to-night. We will yet hear of Lee" (pre-nonneed in a londer tone and exulting manner), "and of Stonewail Jackson." The General articulated the name of this distinguished rebel with his voice pitched at its highest key, Hisses, cries of "Order," "Fritor," "Sit down," "Sit down," "Put him ont," "Samme"
Gen. Blair was not discouraged, but said, in a hanghty manner: "Does anybody dissent? Is there any dissent?"

CHALLENGED ON THE SPOT. "Yes, sir, there is. I do, sir, I do, My name is alor Robert A. Haggerty, sir," [Sensation.] A pause followed, which was almost immediately token by cries of "Don't hear him," "Shat up,"

Se., &c.

GEN, BLAIR-I do not ask to be heard. I do not beg for a hearing. I never have and never will.

After the wildest confusion and excitement had instead about ten minutes, Admiral Farragut, who had been doing his utmost to restore harmony, finally secured attention, and good-naturedly said that, as the meeting had asked Mr. Blair to speak, they ought to hear him patiently.

SQUELCHING THE OFFENDER.

Capt. Montgomery, of the navy, said: "Mr. Chairman, I call Mr. Blair to order. There is an article in our By-laws which forbids any political discussion or harangue at any of our meetings. I call upon the Chair to enforce that rule."

Admiral Farragur—Have you a copy? Let me

A copy was shown him. He read the claus alluded to by Capt. Montgomery. He then address Mr. Blair. "Yes, Mr. Blair, I call you to order ceuse our By-laws do not permit any point speeches at any of our meetings. Intentionally approaches at any of our meetings. Intentionally

THE PLIGHT OF THE PAIR.

The pleasures of the evening were about being brought to an abrupt termination, when Admiral Bailey proposed an extra teast: nion ladies of the United States." At this I bethought me of the "ladies of the Stet son House" whom I had seen watching the proceedings through the open windows. I turned and looked. Not one was there. Why did they go. Before leaving I went to where Gen. Binir was now spoke to him. I had a good chance to observe his closely and satisfy myself as to his condition. It was becoming convulerent, but with no prospect of altoretaer recovering until morning. gether recovering until morning, newer to an observation of mire, that his restartled and displeased the assemblage, he d. "Yes, d.— it. I knew I could retch them, did it." He winked very significantly as he ided this sentence.

For two fours after the banquet was ever an ex-cited multitude, arture the banquet was ever an ex-cited multitude, artured in the lobbies and corridors of the hosel, continued commenting very excitedly mon this incident. They did not compliment Mr. Blatr. this morning the feeling against Mr. Blair was very bitter. The majority of the efficers of the Army and Navy or the Gulf say that they have been mented. Many wild rumors are affont.

FROM AN INDIGNANT JUROR.

Gov. Hoffmen, Look at This !- You are to be Asked to Pardon a Confederate of Reddy the Blacksmith merely because be

would not Commit Murder !

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: I read this morning the report in The Sun of the sentence of Howard yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and the remarks of Judge Red. ord and Mr. Hutchins, the Assistant District-Attorney. I am surprised at these remarks, having been one of the jurors on that trial. Howard was : party to the robbery, having grasped Mr. Graham bout the body, holding his arms down while he was robbed by one of Howard's associates. The Judge charged the jury that if they believed that Howard acted as Graham testified, they should return a ver dict of guilty, even though he did not himself take asked the jurors individually whether they had read or heard anything of the case before the trial began, and those who gave an affirmative answer he rejeced. Mr. Howe was very particular in getting a jury The evidence was strong and undoubted against th prisoner. favor of Howard was that Mr. Graham said that h believed he would have been murdered by two o the party had not lioward interfered in his beha-Howard would not consent to Graham's murder, an therefore the jury recommended him to mercy, ar not on the ground mentioned by Mr. Hutchins that they doubted his guilt.

Now it seems that the Judge (after sentencing Howard to five years' imprisonment, being the light est punishment for the crime) and Mr. Hutchins ar

on intercede in his behalf for a parson!

Mr. Hutchins moved for a discharge of Smith, another of the party, as he said that Graham did not testify that he (Smith) touched his person, or had anything to do with the robbery. The jury retired to the juryroom for consultation, and were wholly unbussed, niving careful attention to the whole evidence. Their verdict was rendered accordingly, and although they fivered a lighter punishment for Howard than the one Brennan received, they did not wish him to escape punishment altogether, as now it seems he is likely to. Smith was not ried, but it appeared in evidence on Howards trial that he ocked the door of the saloon, and stood against it to o intercede in his behalf for a pardon ! In a word, The Sun is a treasure to indolent news

erms he in evidence on Howard papersel in evidence on Howard papersel in evidence on Howard papersel in the cobery of the saloon, and stood against it to prevent Graham escaping, and was therefore a participant in the robbery.

I would like to inquire of what use is a trial by jury after all if a very set of guilty against a prisoner rendered by twelve unprejudiced men after a late trial, is to be nullified in this manner?

A JUROR ON THE TRIAL.

William Skiddy Wood, A. M., will deliver his lest lecture in this city, prior to his departure for Ireland, on Suday evening, the lith inst, before Pather Makiew So-ciety Branch No. 1, at the Jefforson Ascembly Rooma, corner Stxth and Green wich avenues. Subject—"Wash-lington."

Mr. Manierre has repaid license money to 1,500 itsoor dealers.

MR. RAYMOND'S SUCCESSOR.

Ber Went to the Ton Round More Young Men on the Way-A limit to the Times Association. To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Not long since you recommended George William Curtis, Esq., as a proper person to fill the place made vacant by the death of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond. I differ with you on this point. George William Curtle, as I am informed, has been offere the position and declined. There can therefore be no offence in criticising your recommendation. Tha Mr. Curtis is an accomplished scholar and an able man, no one doubts; but is that all that is required

to fl. i the the vacancy left by Mr. Raymond? Journalism is like any other trade or profession It requires practice and experience, as well as tact and ability. Among those most eminent in the profession at the present time are Horace Greeley, the Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, James Gordon Bennett. Thurlow Weed, Wm. Culten Bryant, and Charles A. Dana. I venture to say that all of them began the career as reporters or printers. Mr. Raymond, it is known, was a reporter for the Tribune.

Mr. Dana began his career on the Chronetype at \$5 per week, was transferred to the Tribune at \$ per week, and was afterward bired Greeley as city editor at \$10. Greeley, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Weed were all apprentices to the printing business. Whether any o the others named were practical printers I am not informed; but all were employed in subordinate tice, worked their way up to the head of the pro-

The art of journalism consists in selecting such ubjects as are uppermost in the public mind at the time, and the ability to present a strong point with

clearness and force. This can only be acquired by long-continued practice, even by those who by nature have a peculiar aptness for the business.

The editorial staff of a daily paper, like the subordinate officers of an army, contribute more to its success than its principal editor. Take the Times of tw-day as an example. If it were not known that Mr. Raymond is no longer there, no one would suspect it from the character or appearance of the paper. Every department of its reading columns is quite as ably conducted as ever. Among the corps of editors on the paper are several who are july competent to fill Mr. Raymond's place. Mr. G. C. Nervell, Mr. John Swinton, Mr. Stillman S. Conact, Mr. Edward House, and others, may be named. The president of the position from their ranks, A standars would thus be given to all the members of the staff to exercise their best energies.

eir best energies.
It is said of Mr. A. T. Stewart that whenever, for by reason, any of his prominent employees leave is service, he fills their places from the 'rank and le,' thus, in solving a hope among all his employees hat whenever a change takes place they stand a hance of promotion, according to their merits han there be any doubt of the sourdness of thi-

Our correspondent is a little out in his reckoning Mr. Curtis is an experienced newspaper man. He was in the Tribune office several years, beginning at \$10 a week, and ending at \$30. Since then he ha conducted Harper's Weekly with great genins an success. He is a so lendid writer, a man of extraor mary fertility of mind, always a gentleman, and first-class reporter. If the Times folks can get him now for \$990 a week, they will do a lucky thing for

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD.

Mr. Seward at Sacramento-His Platform On Mr. Seward's arrival at Sacramento, he was received by a great crowd with Gov. Haight at its head, and in reply snoke as follows:
Fellow-citizens of the United States and fellow-citizens of California:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said.
This is my own, my native land?"

Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

This is my own, my native land?

He referred to our country as one especially calculated to waken this sentiment, and said that his notive for coming latther was to see for himself his native land, the whole of it, from New York to Alaska. He had been recommended to remain quiet at his bome in Auburn, but who that had seen his country expand from the banks of the Missouri to the shores of the Pacific, could be content to die without seeing its most remote confines? He came not to see us, not to ask any favors, or to receive any. He was now, as he had ever been, indu pendent. Who had a better right? Acknowleighing with courtesy the attention shown him, he received it on one condition. He had in early life placed be fore him as a thing to be studied and attaued unto how to make a speech. He attered himself that it times past he had succeeded in making a few. Now ats ambition was the contrary—how not to make a speech. He would not now make one, and ha made none. I have come to you—among you. I you are for the country and the whole country, to it attermost borders. I am with you in that, Hyou are for preserving what we have and adding to it what ever may be properly anaed, I am with you. But it tare are any who are not for adding whateve God has designed to be part and parcel of the republic, I am not with them.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.

A Warning to New York Judges.

From the New Orleans Picagune, July 1.

The report so current on Monday, that two yomen had been drowned while bathing in the lake, ppears to have originated in the disasters of a fish-

porter has been able to ascertain the facts, the porter has been able to ascertain the facts, the jumply these:
ouple of gentlemen, escorting their dulcineas, he city early Sunday morning and proceeded to oint in question, intending to spend the day in a dalliance and that recreative sport Izaag Waldescraptions have invested with

Acoupte of genteened, escoring their vesteres, and the city early Sanday morning their vested to the point in question, intending to spend the day in gentle dalliance and that recreative sport Izaag Walton's descriptions have invested with so many charms. Unable, however, to mayleade the waters of the little bayou with a nore dignified craft than a dug-out, they soon procured one of these, and, light-hearted and free as the presence of beauty always makes man, they proceeded to sport with argle and rod, while their lips were attuned with sweet phrases and many a pleasant speech.

The bours flew by on rosy wings, and joy and gaiety reuned unconflued. Unbappily, however, toward the close of the day a smill alligator took possession of one of the hooks, and before the gentleman knew what he was about the dangerous animal was landed in the bottom of the cance, and immediately under the feet of the ladies. There was a sudden and violent commotion—a faint scream or two, as the females rose hastily from their scats, and the cance careening, the entire party were struggling in the muchly waters of the bayou. Of course the gentlemen were compelled to rescue their fair companions, who, buoved up by their crinoline, resembled the seconists of mythical marinads, whose charms had power to lare mortals to the deep.

But their companions knew that if far more dangerous, they were far more beautiful than those mythical houris of the indian seas. And right gallantly did they struggle much that if ar more dangerous, they were far more beautiful than those mythical houris of the indian seas. And right gallantly did they struggle much in the rude embrace of the lasty swimmers; and beautiful arms classed lovingly the necks of their companions. The cance ind floated out of reach, and they were compelled to make for the land. The banks of the bayon were marshy, and the soft yielding mud gave way beneath their feet.

The gentlemen, more active, sprang forward out of danger; but, like a quagmine or quicks and, the reacherous scarth ros

A Gentlemanly Actor receives Fifteen Cents from a Negro. Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

As Mr. Stuart Robson, the popular comedian, was approaching the corner of Rollins and Washington streets yesterday morning, he encountered a compous-looking darkey, who was in charge of a comiortable family carriage and a span of sleek looking borses. As Mr. Robson neared him, the newly made American citizen patronizingly accosed him with: in with:
"Young man!"
"Young man!"
"Sir to you," said Robson, pulling off his hat with

ock politeness.
"If you are not in a hurry, would you oblige me by roplang into that stere across the way and bringing or a plug of tobacco? I can't leave my borses, and il do the same for you some day." 'il do the same for you some day.'
For a moment the comedian's dienity seemed stasered, but he quickly recovered himself, and, will be a li-concealed smile playing on his come coun

in-noncealed sinus . It-noncealed sinus . It-noncealed sinus . It-noncealed sinus . It-noncealed sinus . It is supported to the sinus . It is supported to which was recoived in the most respectful manner tobson, who proceeded directly to the store in acted, and in a few moments returned with the r acco in one hand, and fitteen cents change in the ther, which he hald out to the prity who had given him so striking a proof of his confidence.

Mr. Darkey received the tobacco with a slight Thank you," and, waying his hand with the most eli-satisfied importance, said:

"You can keep the change, wanter man."

self-satisfied importance, said;
"You can keep the change, young man?"
Mr. Robson's face has expressed many
emotions in his professional capacity, but we
if he ever looked so quizzically indicrons as
fully realizing the amusing absurdity of his p
—he pocketed his fee and walked briekly away

Christopher Williams, a waiter on the steamer Hattens, was committed at the Tombs for entering the statenoom of P. M. Roberts, the cautam and stealing \$225 from under his pilew.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. John Morley is to become editor of the

-About four hundred American families are now sejourning at Dresden. -Capt, Lott, of the Cunard steamer Russia.

has crossed the Atlantic 371 times.

—An English clergyman being asked for a definition of a sound divine, replied. Vox et proferes

nelist. -- A witty but somewhat irreverent writer calls the Evangelist St. Matthew, " Collector of Custo for the Port of Caperpaum."

-A West Virginia paper, descanting of the soil is "rich and salabrious." -Mr. Banting has just published a fourth and

much enlarged edition of his work on the dieteria means of reducing superfluous fat. -Twenty-three States have adopted the Fif-

cents Amendment. Four more are required to make it a part of the Constitution. -The Chicago and St. Louis papers, having nothing better to quarrel over, are discussing which of these two cities shall become the national capital, -Chicago is now the great distributing post-

the Sandwich Islands, and the States of the Pacific -More than half the fund of \$500,000 which the Hervard Alumni have undertaken to raise for the benefit of their Alma Mater, has been sub

office for all the American mails for China, Japan,

-The Boston Herald nominates Charles Francis Adams as a candidate for Governor, and says John Quincy had better stand one side and "give the old

-The music of Thomas's "Hamlet" promises to become the most popular of the day in London. Planoforte arrangements from it are advertised, be--Ressini thought that the third act of

"Othello," the second act of "Tell," and the whole of "H Barbiere" might perhaps live; but he doubted whether his other works would survive himself. -The monument which Sir Walter Scott erected in the churchyard of Irongrey, over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imagi-

nary Jeannie Deans in "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," has been nearly destroyed by relie hunters. -" The American Woman's Educational Association " recently held a meeting "to forward a novement to secure endowed institutions for the training of women to their special duties and pro-

essions as men are trained for theirs, particularly the science and duties of home life. -In addition to the hundred thousand doffars given by the late Judge Pietcher for the general uses and benefit of Dartmouth College, he leaves to the Collage ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be used biennially for the best essay on

the Rule of C bristian Conformity to the World. -A kind physician living near Boston, wishing smooth the last hours of a poor woman whom he was attending, asked her if there was anything that he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied: "Doctor, I have always thought that I should like to have a glass butter dish before

-A publisher of this city has in progress a collection of oil paintings, to be known as the "Gettysburg Art Gallery;" each painting to be seven feet by four. He has divided the battle into a series of episodes, covering the three days' fighting, each of which will be filustrated by a compe-

-Soon after the appearance of Mme. de Stael's novel, "Delphine," in which she is said to have inroduced Talleyrand in the character of an old woman, she ventured to ask him what he thought of the book. "Delphine," he replied; "that is the work, is it not, in which you and I are exhibited in the disguise of females?'

-Cooperative housekeeping, as explained in the Atlantic Monthly, is soon to be undertaken in Cambridge, Mass., where Mrs. Peirce, who wrote the articles, resides. A considerable number of ladles, awong whom are Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Horace Mann, have agreed to try the experiment of a store room, bakery, kitchen, and laundry on the co-

operative principle. -The manufacture of Egyptian mummies is carried on in Paris on a very large scale. One man alone, we are told, has manufactured no less than 800 "relics" of the Ptolemeian erafor provincial museums. The export business in counterfelt mummics extends over half the globe, even to Expot itself, whence they return to Europe with a sort of

guarantee of genuineness. -Just before the performance of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," at the Boston Jubilee, Mr. J. Fisk, Jr., of New York, attracted the attention of the audience by waiking down the central aisle, dressed in full admiral's uniform, and accompanied ecompanied Gen. Grant, broke out in applause, which did not discompose the "Admiral."

-A few days ago, a, tall lank specimen of e man walked into a store in San Antonio and asked to be shown some shirts. A number of boxes were taken down for his inspection, and one attracting his eye more than the others, he asked what kind they were. The clerk answered, "They are the Royal Easle shirt, sir." "The Loyal League shirt! The devil! I fit for the Confederacy, I did;" and the indignant customer walked out of the store. -The palace constructing at Ismailia for the

reception of the Empress Eugénie during her stay and one hundred and twenty feet deep. In the centre there is to be a dome covered with Persian olinds, and on the ground floor there will be the ball, reception, and retreshment rooms. The build ing will contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of -Canada is proverbial for its needy Governors.

Lord Eigin made money by selling the manure heaps from his stable; Sir Edmund Head had been a Poo Law Commissioner in England, and lived from hand to mouth in this country; while Lord Monck has had to accept the presidency of a cable telegraph company and a commissionership under the Government in England. The present incumbent, Sir John Young, is said to be no wealthier than his prede

-A small darkey of Montgomery, Ala., sent out to pick berries the other day, buttoned himself up closely in the remnant of a Yankee overcoat, When he returned, his mother observed it and ac-"What you wear dat tick coat for, sich a hot day as dis ?" "'Cause, mammy," replied the loyal boy, "de Yankees does it." " little fool," said the indignant old mammy; " do you s'pose de Yankees got as much sense as we 'Meri--An aged Philadelphia lady, whose failing

sight rendered necessary a prayer book of great size, recently called on her triends on her way to church, and upon starting again unwittingly picked up a small music box instead of the prayer book During the sacred ceremony the old lady attempted o open her prayer book, when, to her surprise and the astonishment of the congregation, the machine truck up "Lannigan's Bail" with great clearness and force. -Prof. Pellizzari, of Florence, cures somnam

bulism by winding once or twice around the patient's leg on retiring a thin, stexible copper wire, long ough to reach the floor. Eighteen somnambulist ated in this way, have been either radically cured or temporarily wenned from their unfortunate infirmity. The Gazetta Medica of Venice, which reports the fact, says that copper wire is known to dissipate magnetic somnambulism, and that this fact led the Professor to try the remedy.

-The Pasha of Cyprus, at the head of his forces, has gained a glorious victory over the great enemies of the isle, the locusts, which for many years have destroyed its prosperity. In vain Pasha after Pasha took the field against them. Now, it is affirmed, there are no locusts in the island. The Pasha carried on a campaign with 2,000 men for thirty days, heading them himself, keeping his saddle for twelve hours at a time, and camping out at night. The insects were caught in a kind of cloth or net; and he devoted to their destruction tha available balance in his treasury. He paid a shilling for two and a half pounds of winged locusts, and at this rate got together about four tons, which were duly weighed under the direction of himself and the Council of State, and then consigned to burial in the earth. On the return of Sald Pasha to the city of Nikosia, he was received by the heads of the communities, muftis, bishops, rabbis, and cleagy, and by